

The Lacombe Guardian

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British Raid German Naval Base

London, Dec. 28.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says he learns from Hamburg that considerable damage was caused at Cuxhaven by the British air raid.

Flight Commander Francis E. T. W. Hewlett, who is supposed to have lost his life in the raid, was the son of Maurice Hewlett, the novelist.

London, Dec. 27.—Assisted by light cruisers, destroyers and submarines, seven British naval airmen, piloting zeppelins, made a daring attack Christmas Day on the German naval base at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe. Six of the airmen returned safely, but the seventh, Commander Hewlett, it is feared has been lost, as his machine was found off Heligoland wrecked.

What damage was done by the bombs thrown by the attacking party could not be ascertained, but the German report of the air raid says that the raid was fruitless.

The enterprise of the British navy in this attempting to "dig out" the German fleet brought about a battle between the most modern of the war machines. The British squadron, including the light cruiser Arethusa and Undaunted, which have been engaged in previous exploits on the German coast, was attacked by Zeppelins, seaplanes and submarines.

By rapid maneuvering the ships were able to avoid the submarines, while the Zeppelins found the fire of the cruisers too dangerous for them to keep up the fight. The German seaplanes dropped bombs, which, according to the British account, fell harmlessly into the sea. The German, however, claim to have hit two destroyers and their convoy, the latter being set afire.

The British ships remained in the vicinity for three hours without being attacked by any surface warships and picked up three of the seven pilots and the planes. Three others were picked up by submarines, and their machines were sunk. Commander Hewlett, it is thought, was drowned.

The official press bureau gave out the following statement last night regarding the British raid on the German coast:

"On Friday, December 25, the German warships lying off Schilling Roads, on Cuxhaven, were attacked by seven naval zeppelins, piloted by Flight Commanders Oliver, Hewlett, Boss and Küller; Flight Lieutenants Smiley and Edwards, and Superintendent Lieut. Blackburn.

"The attack was delivered in daylight, starting from a point in the vicinity of Heligoland. The zeppelins were escorted by a light cruiser and destroyer force, together with submarines. As the ships were seen by the Germans from Heligoland, two Zeppelins and three or four hostile seaplanes and several hostile submarines attacked them.

"It was necessary for the British ships to remain in the neighborhood to pick up the returning airmen, and a novel combat ensued between the most modern cruisers and the enemy's aircraft and submarines. By swift maneuvering the enemy submarines were avoided and the two Zeppelins were easily put to flight by the guns of the Undaunted and Arethusa.

"The enemy's seaplanes succeeded in dropping three bombs near our ship, but without hitting any of them. The British ships remained for three hours off the enemy's coast without being molested by any surface vessel and easily re-embarked three out of the seven airmen with their machines. Three other pilots returned later and were picked up by British submarines which were standing by. Their machines were then sunk.

"Six out of the seven pilots returned safely. Flight Commander Hewlett is missing. His machine was seen in a wrecked condition about eight miles from Heligoland, and the fate of the

missing and skillful pilot is at present unknown.

"The extent of the damage by the British airmen's bombs cannot be estimated, but all were unexpended at points of military significance.

"On Thursday last Squadron Master Davis, of the naval air service, visited Brussels in a German biplane for the dropping of twelve bombs at a hangar reported to contain a German Zeppelin. Eight of these bombs, of which six are believed to have hit, were discharged at the first attack; the remaining four on the return flight, because of the clouds of smoke which arose from the shed the effect could not be distinguished.

Another naval airmen, on Christmas Eve, dropped twelve bombs on an airship shed at Brussels, but it was impossible definitely to ascertain the amount of damage done.

It was learned today that the German airmen who visited England on Christmas Day dropped a bomb near Rochester, which is only 28 miles east-southeast of St. Paul's, London, and seven miles from Gravesend. The bomb did no damage, as it fell in the roadway.

Dec. 27.—The German admiralty Saturday night made the following announcement:

"On December 25 eight British ships made a dash into Germany. Hydro-aeroplanes, commanded by them, made an advance against the mouth of the German rivers and dropped bombs intended for ships lying at anchor and a gas tank near Cuxhaven. No damage resulted.

The hydro-aeroplanes were fired at and withdrew in a westerly direction. German airships and aeroplanes reconnoitered against the British forces and succeeded in hitting with bombs two British destroyers and the other vessel of the convoy. On the latter fire broke out. Fog prevented a continuation of the fighting.

The announcement by the German admiralty of an attempt by British warships against the German coast is the first intimation of what appears to be a reply to the recent attack by German cruisers against the English seaports of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool.

Cuxhaven is a fortified seaport of Germany, 58 miles west-northwest of Hamburg. It is at the mouth of the estuary of the Elbe. The approximate distance across the North Sea from the English coast to Cuxhaven is 380 miles.

MIDSHIPMAN TELLS OF DANGERS AT DEAD OF NIGHT

London, Dec. 26.—The following letter is from a midshipman writing in a ship in the North Sea:

I am writing this letter in my night control position by the light of the breaking dawn. I write most of my letters in this place at sea, as they serve to pass the time and keep one awake.

I have been up here since 3.45 a.m. this morning. It has been a lovely night, but nothing has happened and it is the same night after night. A few nights ago, however, we had a very narrow escape from disaster. It was about 3 o'clock in the morning and a thick fog prevailed. Suddenly a dark mass appeared on the bow and bore down upon us. For a few seconds I and the other control officers thought we were a German and we prepared to open fire. Luckily at that instant the fog lifted slightly and showed us one of our own ships, apparently lost in the fog. Collision seemed inevitable, and we grasped rails and stanchions and waited for the crash. Our helm was put "hard over" and she did the same by a miracle we cleared each other. In fact, we passed so close we could have stepped from ship to ship.

Owing to our high speed we should have undoubtedly sunk, if collision had taken place as the blow would have been a glancing one and ripped out side out. The headlines in the papers would not have looked well, would they?

About three weeks ago we had

a similar affair, but with a cargo steamer carrying live stock from Scotland to Norway. In this case collision actually took place. She was about 5,000 tons, and struck at bow on, the port side, amidships. Her masts came down with a run, her bows crumpled up like paper against our armored side, letting go the anchors and cables, the noise of which was terrific. She then fell away from us and signalled that she was sinking. We lowered a boat and as officer of watch I went away in charge. It was very rough at the time and we had the greatest difficulty in making any headway at all against the heavy seas, and narrowly escaped being swamped. I found it impossible to get alongside her and was afraid she might go down suddenly and engulf us. Eventually we managed to establish a tow between her and the next battleship astern of us. She was towed into —, and as far as I know, was safely beached. Apparently no lives were lost. The damage done to us was not very serious. One of our plates was stove in and the chaplain's cabin was demolished.

So far we have only been attacked by submarines and floating mines. A few days ago a torpedo fired from a submarine passed just ahead of us without doing any damage. I am afraid before long one of us will suffer. Our luck has been perfectly extraordinary of late. We ought to have been sunk twice in the last three weeks.

TO BUY REMOUNTS FOR CANADIAN MILITIA

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—Lieut. Col. McRae, chief remount commissioner for the Canadian government, is in the city arranging for purchase of cavalry remounts for the Canadian militia. He will be here for a week, leaving for Calgary next Tuesday or Wednesday.

"It is our intention," said Col. McRae, "so far as possible, to give the owners of every suitable horse in Western Canada an opportunity of selling his animal direct to the government. We do not intend to buy from the dealers or speculators. It is our desire to entirely eliminate the middleman and there is no reason why any commission or any consideration should be paid to anyone on account of the sale of any horse to the Canadian government."

"I am appointing several purchasing committees, of which there will be two in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan and a similar number in Alberta. These purchasing committees will cover the districts, very thoroughly and will hold sale days at sufficient points so as to relieve the farmer or horse owner from the necessity of taking his horse further than 12 to 15 miles to a sales point. To give you a more accurate idea of just how thorough the provinces will be covered, I might add that at the present time we contemplate holding sale days at something over 60 points in Manitoba. For the second contingent we will require fully three times as many riding horses as artillery horses.

"The manner in which it is proposed to purchase these horses should result in paying the farmer or owner an amount considerably in excess of that which he would receive from the middleman. However, to make it successful, we must have the full cooperation of the farmer.

The following is the specification of requirements:

(a)—Riding horses, age 5 years to 9 years; height 15 hands to 15.3 hands; weight 1,000 pounds to 1,100 pounds.

(b)—Artillery horses, age 5 years to 9 years; height 15 hands to 16.3 hands; weight 1,100 pounds to 1,300 pounds.

General requirements—All horses must be tested for wind by being galloped and pushed; all riding horses must be ridden for pace; special attention must be paid to eyes and wind. The remount purchaser is the sole judge as to suitability.

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. Denike will receive on the first Wednesday of each month.

Milton Switzer was down from Edmonton for the Christmas holidays.

Stanley Puffer and Walter Fleming were up from Calgary to spend Christmas.

R. H. Dooley, of the Royal Bank staff, has been transferred to Gadsby.

John Vinkerson, now of the Royal Bank staff at Statler, spent Christmas here.

R. G. Gilmour left on Christmas for Toronto, Ont., where he will spend a couple of months.

Allan Cameron, of the Royal Bank staff at South Edmonton, was down this week for a holiday visit.

Lacombe junior hockey boys are showing some form. This week they defeated the Ponoka juniors 8 to 3.

Mr. Menzies, late assistant principal of Lacombe schools, now of Banff, is visiting friends in town.

Thos. Sharkey, of Holmes & Sharkey, railway contractors, of Clive, died suddenly on Christmas Eve.

Miss E. L. Miesner will testify on the first Wednesday of each month, instead of the fourth Friday, as formerly.

The Ladies' Aid, of the Methodist church are giving a ten cent sale and sale of baking at the parsonage on Saturday, Jan. 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. McLeod and family left this week on a visit to New Brunswick and eastern United States cities. They will be gone about two months.

Miss Carrie Morrical has been accepted as a probationer by the Calgary General Hospital, and will enter that institution on January 11th.

The masquerade ball at Boode's Hall on Monday night drew a good crowd and everyone had a good time. Mrs. Sherman won the prize for best costume.

Regular meetings of the Epworth League will be resumed next Monday evening, Jan. 4th, when there will be a service suitable for the beginning of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Fraser and family spent Christmas with friends in Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. Mr. Fraser returned on Tuesday, but Mrs. Fraser will continue her visit for some weeks.

The regular monthly meeting of the Red Cross Society will be held in the Masonic Hall on Monday evening, January 4th, at 8 o'clock, after which sewing and knitting meetings will be resumed.

C. W. Braithwaite, one of our best known farmers, has been called to Calgary to take a command in the 50th battalion. Mr. Braithwaite will leave for Calgary on Monday. His rank is captain.

The Comet is now under the management of Louis Boode. Mr. Shilleto having completed a deal whereby he retires from any connection with it for a year. The picture show will be closed down and the house used for dances and road shows.

The Lacombe hockey team was defeated on Christmas night by the Edmonton Ponoka; score 8 to 4. Lacombe's line-up was as follows: Goal, Mann; point, Middleton; cover point, Damer; rover, Melvin; center, Hall; right wing, Murphy; left wing, Garland.

The City Pharmacy had a very well conducted and satisfactory drawing of their pony. Messrs. John Fortune, Robert Inglis and Robert Scott conducted the drawing. All the duplicate numbers were mixed well in a large tray and then a number was drawn, the first number being 1423. Up to the time of going to press, no one has claimed the pony, so everyone should retain their tickets, as there may be another drawing.

A.F. & A.M.

The officers of Eureka Lodge No. 10, A.F. & A.M., for the year 1915 were duly installed on Monday evening, December 28th, by R. W. Bro. Puffer, D.D.G.M., for District No. 4, Wor. Bro. Hutton acting as Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Wor. Master—Wor. Bro. H. L. Brown.

Immediate Past Master—Wor. Bro. W. N. Morrison.

Sergeant—Wor. Bro. Dr. W. J. Simpson.

Junior Warden—Bro. R. T. Ramsay.

Treasurer—Bro. Jesse Fraser.

Secretary—Bro. N. E. Carruthers.

Chaplain—Wor. Bro. G. H. Hutton.

Senior Deacon—Bro. W. H. Cronan.

Junior Deacon—Bro. Jas. Hill.

Senior Steward—Bro. E. R. Kent.

Junior Warden—Bro. J. L. Nottingham.

Director of Ceremonies—Bro. Dr. R. Roberts.

Tyler—Wor. Bro. J. L. Craigen.

ITALIAN SAILORS OCCUPY AVLONA

Rome, Dec. 25.—A company of Italian sailors today occupied Avlona, a seaport of Albania on the Adriatic sea.

Recent despatches from Athens by way of Paris said that anarchy reigned at Avlona and that the region around the Albanian seaport was a prey to civil war. Partisans of Kemal Bey last month forced the government to haul down the Turkish flag and hoist the Albanian colors. Essia Pascha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Albania, then sent 500 soldiers to Avlona and they disarmed the inhabitants and restored the Turkish flag. Italian naval forces occupied Avlona on October 28, but the expedition was fit the nature of a relief and sanitary organization which purposed to aid the large population which had taken refuge in the city to escape the persecutions of the insurgents.

Everything was done by the Italian government to remove from the expedition anything savoring of political or territorial occupation. Pains were taken to show that the steps taken by Italy were merely for the purpose of seeing that the decision of the London conference creating an autonomous Albania was carried out.

BORN

KENT—At Lacombe, Alberta, on December 28, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Kent, a son.

British Battleship is Sunk

London, Jan. 1.—The British battleship Formidable was sunk this morning in the English Channel by either a mine or a submarine, according to an announcement given out by the official news bureau. Six hundred men are believed to have gone down with her.

The destruction of the Formidable, although it is one of those events which Englishmen realize must be expected as long as the British navy is compelled to keep to the seas, has caused widespread grief. This is due not so much to the loss of the ship, which was fifteen years old, as it is for the men who are believed to have gone down with her. Thus far only 180 men of the crew of 780 are known to have been rescued. A light cruiser picked up eighty and a trawler landed seventy. Among the rescued are eight officers and six midshipmen.

THINKS ENGLAND SHOULD INVADE

New York, Dec. 27.—A prominent military expert connected with the United States army, and whose name cannot be used, expresses the opinion that England can quickest bring the defeat of Germany.

"An invasion of Schleswig-Holstein. This gentleman has directed important public work in Germany as well as in England, and has written extensively on the military operations of the European countries.

"England will never accomplish her object in this war without the destruction of the German fleet," he said yesterday, "unless she lands an army in Schleswig-Holstein. I believe that we will soon hear of a move in that direction.

Following the dash to Cuxhaven, I believe we will now hear of attacks further north on the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. These attacks, I believe, will be made in conjunction with an English army."

"England and the United States in Northern Schleswig-Holstein and march it down to the protected harbors and canals where the German fleet lies.

"The first army would, no doubt, have a hard time in landing, but once having gained a foothold the navy on the outside would prevent a dislodgement. Troops could then be landed for weeks and a great army could be built up. Under such circumstances the German fleet would be directed to an advance through Schleswig-Holstein to the Kiel canal.

"The Kiel canal once captured the capture or destruction of the German fleet would only be a question of time, the army and navy still working together. If Germany attempted the destruction of the canal it could be restored, and then Russia's unlimited resources of men would be available for use elsewhere than on Russia's own frontiers. Russia could then also be strengthened in war munitions from outside."

BABES BURNED WHILE PARENTS ARE AT CHURCH

Baussejour, Man., Dec. 25.—On Christmas Eve, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Nieman put their two children, aged 24 years and 3 months, to bed and went to attend a service in the Lutheran church. During their absence the house in some manner caught fire and by the time it was discovered was well alight. Several of the neighbors attempted to rescue the little ones, but without success. The fire burned fiercely and in a very short space of time all that remained of the home was a heap of smouldering ruins amongst which the remains of the babies were found two hours later.

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F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

GERMANY IS BEATEN.

The New York Times, which has been foremost among the United States newspapers not only in giving reliable news of the war, but also in placing before its readers the real meaning of the terrible disaster, comes out editorially in a strong article advising the German people of the United States to use their influence upon the Fatherland in bringing the terrible war to a close.

"Germany is doomed to sure defeat," says The Times. "Bankrupt in statesmanship, over-matched in arms, under the moral condemnation of the whole of the civilized world, befriended only by the Austrians and the Turk, two backward-looking and dying nations, desperately battling against the hosts of three great powers, to which reinforcements from states now neutral would certainly come, should the decision be long deferred, the pours out the blood of her heroic subjects and wastes her diminishing substance in a hopeless struggle that postpones but cannot alter the hopeless destiny. Yet the doom of the German nation may become the deliverance of the German people if they will betimes let seize and hold their own."

The Times refers to the downfall of German diplomacy both in Vienna and Petrograd, and also in London, of the collapse of the war machine and the threatening attitude of neutral nations. "The world cannot, will not, let Germany win in this war," says The Times. "With her dominating all Europe, peace and security would vanish from the earth. A few months ago the world only dimly comprehended Germany; now it knows her thoroughly. So if Britain, France and Russia cannot prevail against her, Italy with her two millions, the sturdy Highlanders, the Swiss (hardened as a fighting), the Danes, the Greeks and the Balkans will come to their aid and make sure that the work is finished, once for all."

The Times makes an appeal to the German-Americans to plead with the Fatherland, to discontinue the war and make further terrible sacrifice unnecessary. "The sword must go, the scabbard, too, and the shining armor. If the Germans here have at all the ear of the Germans there, can they not tell them so? They have come here to escape the everlasting din of war's trumpet; they have come to find peace and comfort in a land of liberty and law, where government rests on the consent of the governed, where the people, by their chosen representatives, when there is a question of going into the trenches to be slain, have something to say about it."

This statement is very interesting, because it comes from a leading paper of a neutral nation. It is an unprejudiced opinion.

UNDER FIRE.

There is a never-ending fascination in the true analysis of a man's character who faces for the first time the fire of the enemy. We can picture, as we will what we would do or what any man is most likely to do, but it is only the person who has actually been through the experience who is in a position to give expression to the effect of an impression which never leaves him.

From one of the battle front in northwest France, the London Globe has received an outline, both vivid and thrilling, of these impressions which make new characters. The dissipation of thought, the so-called "shell shock," the shrill shriek like a steamship's siren, and the dropping of comrades and general confusion, is pointed out, followed by the adjustment of the mind until it is able to register impressions. And, as the writer avers, impressions properly recorded, mean experience which builds up character, so character must inevitably be built up. Reasoning on this logical assumption that experience is the real sum total of character, it is easy to see how in five minutes under fire a man may live many years. "It went through an eternity," is a common expression from those who have been in the midst of a rain of bullets, and the assertion is not so exaggerated as it may sound.

"With your nose glued into the ground, you have time for much more reflection, for re-arranging previous conceptions, and when you have a lurking feeling that today at any moment you may be called up before the final Court-Martial, you are peculiarly careful about your opinions."

This is quoted as the opinion of a quiet man, not much given to talking of himself, but who had gone through a great deal.

Experiences without number have been read since the beginning of the war in which men have given hesitating, somewhat puzzled accounts of their ability in the face of death of being able to get a clear impression of being, as it were, an impartial on-looker of a scene in which only the big things and the real things matter. In other words, for a time at least, and for the first time perhaps, the man is true to himself, and he cannot come back from such an experience without being the better and nobler for it. And while the waste of life is so awful and deplorable the ennobling of the lives of those who return from the period of suffering must be in some measure a compensation.

"PREPARE TO RAM!"

According to the German account of the naval action off Valparaiso, the British cruiser Monmouth, before she sank, attempted to ram the enemy. It is said that, if that be so, it will be the second time during the war that this somewhat obsolete tactic has been used, the first being that of a British destroyer successfully ramming an enemy submarine.

Modern naval tactics have to a large extent discounted the value of ramming as a possible recourse, and the terrible-looking ram, which formerly was such a conspicuous feature of a warship, has been so modified that in many larger cruisers it has almost entirely disappeared, as in the case of the Australian cruiser Melbourne and Sydney, whose bows have a tendency to the "Swan" shape.

One reason for the infrequency of ramming is that there is so little to be done that is not already embodied in other evolutions.

The order given is, "prepare to ram!" signified by a succession of short blasts on the foghorn or the whistle. The first thing to be done is to close all water-tight doors, a grim proceeding, involving the shutting up without means of escape of many men in all compartments. It is circumstances, if circumstances warrant it, the magazine may be flooded to minimize the effects of an almost certain outbreak of fire or an explosion consequent on the terrific impact which has to come. All the time which can be trained on the bow are so laid and loaded, their captains alone remaining on their feet, ready to fire simultaneously with the impact of ramming. After the ramming, the signal for every soul to lie flat on the deck face downwards, to avoid being thrown violently down with the almost certain risk of brain concussion or other serious injury.

There the evolution ends; there is nothing left but to lie down and hold on tight, the chances being that a successful attack will mean both ships going to the bottom in death grips.

Ramming a ship is a survival of the one-time popular practice of grappling with the enemy and fighting yard-arm to yard-arm when the boarding party was used in hand-to-hand fighting. The boarding party was a sort of elongated broom, handle with a steel point. It was manipulated by a medley crowd of non-combatants—cooks, stewards, clerks, etc. There were no particular laid down for its use, other than that they were wisely taught to keep the tip of the broom over the sharp point when moving about as peaceful, unprovoked peace, stuck in the deck around places where there is wet paint.

MEAT WILL BE RARITY IN AMERICA, HE SAYS.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—"Meat in America will be a rarity before

the war ends with its drain upon our supply," said Henry J. Williamson, government statistician in the department of agriculture. "The number of cattle has diminished and the population increased progressively for ten years, until now they are too widely divergent to hope to get a full supply for a least ten years more."

Mr. Williamson has been in Chicago and the west for more than a month visiting in stock centres. "Unless scientific breeding for increase is general and the slaughter of calves ceases, before five years have expired America will find herself in the class of European countries that have to import beef," continued Mr. Williamson.

Increased prices for meat and leather goods were forecast by government and stock yard experts who have compiled figures estimating the visible supply of cattle at 96,000,000, including calves, yearlings and full-grown stock.

HIGH PRICES TO RULE FOR CATTLE DURING 1915.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—An unprecedented condition has existed at American live stock markets during the past ten days. Values at Chicago dropped \$1 to \$3 per hundredweight, or \$10 to \$30 per head. Coincident with lifting the Iowa quarantine cattle were thrown overboard, with the result that Chicago received over 70,000 the third week of December. Under normal conditions some 20,000 would have gone back to the country for finishing purposes, but with a strict embargo on the stocker movement it was necessary to slaughter everything, and congestion ensued, packers having as many as 40,000 unkillable cattle on their hands at one time. On this run thousands of fat bullocks sold at \$8 to \$9 that were worth \$9.50 to \$11 the previous week, and the money lost by country shippers would have furnished capital for a pretentious bank. The frenzied liquidation can have but one result, scarcity and high prices during the first half of 1915. Liquidation will probably run its course in January and should decrease be stamped out and fat cattle values soar, as unprecedented scramble for stock cattle during the late winter and spring months is certain.

To what extent liquidation incidental to the epidemic has impaired the 1915 supply of beef is subject of conjecture, but between slaughter on farms and premature marketing probably 150,000 bullocks have been eliminated from next year's prospective supply.

The equine supply present and prospective is interesting. British, French, Swiss and Italian buying has been the life of the trade for a month past. No big prices are being paid, and inspection is somewhat rigid. Purchases have been made largely at \$125 to \$175, gunners selling at the high end of the range, but it must be evident that if Europe continues buying on the present scale for another few months few horses will be left in the country. It is significant that both British and French are concentrating their purchases, the apparent object being to acquire horses rather than rush them to the war theatre in France, and the fact is all-concealed that not all of this stock is intended for fighting purposes. In other words, Europe is draining North America of horses with the object of replacing farm stock commandeered at the beginning of the war. Along about the time when purchasing for sporting work begins this will be realized. Europe is far-sighted, as a rule, and much of the money now being spent for horses on this side is in anticipation of post bellum necessities.

EUROPEAN POWERS GIVE U. S. CONTRATS FOR \$300,000,000.

New York, Dec. 24.—The armies of Europe have placed contracts in the United States for more than \$300,000,000 worth of supplies since the beginning of the year, according to Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who returned yesterday from England aboard the steamship Lusitania. Mr. Schwab predicted that for this reason the United States was now at the threshold of the

"greatest period of prosperity it has seen in many years."

Mr. Schwab, who sailed for England less than a month ago, admitted that the object of his trip was to cancel provisional contracts he had made with the British government for the building of submarines. This he had done, he said, after having been advised by Secretary of State Bryan that for an American concern to supply submarines to any of the belligerent nations would be a violation both in letter and in spirit of the neutrality of the United States.

The contracts which he had given up, he said, were worth more than \$1,000,000, but he had been able to secure while abroad contracts for the supply of various munitions of war, although he declined to say with what nation they had been negotiated.

"The next big problem that the United States will have to face," said Mr. Schwab, "will be the development of the transportation facilities in order to handle the tremendous increase in manufacturing and commercial enterprises."

The period of prosperity that is predicted on my last return from Europe is about on us, the contracts placed with American manufacturing concerns by Europe call for delivery within the year and I look to see a big revival of business in every line."

Mr. Schwab, on his previous trip, was a passenger on the steamship Olympic when that ship went to the rescue of the doomed Lusitania. On his return he declined to confirm or deny the incident, pleading that he was bound as a matter of honor not to speak of it in view of the treatment accorded him at that time by the English government. Asked yesterday if the Lusitania did go down, his reply was: "It certainly did."

LECTURES FOR LACOMBE.

The following are the lectures to be given in the Methodist church in connection with the Department of Extension:

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1915—"Comets, Meteors and Polar Light," by S. D. Kilham, M. A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Mathematics.

Thursday, Feb. 4th, 1915, "Dr. Samuel Johnson," by R. K. Gordon, M.A., Lecturer in English.

All these lectures will be free and open to all.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February; and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—Fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September, and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in

September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September, and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

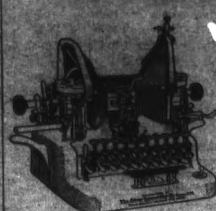
Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HURT, Inspector of Legal Offices.

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Financial Agent, Insurance, Real Estate, Money to Loan
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Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables
Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe
Rigs at reasonable rates, Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold
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Blue Ribbon Tea
Same Old Price and
A Long, Long Way the Best

AN AMERICAN MESSAGE TO ENGLAND

The war has stimulated the production of much excellent poetry. The best that has come to the notice of The Guardian is the following poem written by Judge Wm. L. Tuton, of Seattle, Washington, who sent it to his old friend W. E. Puffer, M. P., of Lacombe, just to show him how the people of the United States feel about the war.

To England, dear old mother land,
American greetings send,
Extending now the cordial hand
Of sympathy from friend to friend.
Her northland sons our brethren are,
Fervently to them we cry
"Where rolls the darkness cloud of war
We share thy sorrow day by day."
Forgotten is the buried past,
And in a nation like thine own
With deep affection unexpressed
We wish success to England's throne.
For England's throne on honor based,
Supported by her people's will,
By President's hand recently placed,
Made bold mission deed full.
Though man divide, our kindred race
One grand impulse inspire,
And meeting tyrants face to face
The unity of race reveals.
Here's to her hosts on land and sea,
Who hold at bay a wolfish pack,
May God defend their liberty
And bless our grand Old Union Jack.
The colors of our flag are blue,
And through their beautiful colors
The golden throne of our king
That makes our destiny secure.

NATURALIZATION ACT IN EFFECT JANUARY 1

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—The coming into effect of the Imperial Naturalization Act on January 1 will introduce an entirely new set of conditions relating to the making into citizens of the Dominion aliens who have made Canada their home. The most striking difference between the new and the present acts will be that under the new act aliens naturalized in the Dominion will be given not only Dominion, but world-wide British nationality. They will be entitled to the protection of the British flag no matter where they go. Should a German after peace have been declared come to Canada, and after the lapse of five years be naturalized under this inter-imperial arrangement, he would be recognized as a British citizen even in the event of his return to Germany. An alien other than a native of the United States, who has been naturalized under the present act, is entitled to the rights of British citizenship only within the Dominion. A native of the United States has wider privileges by virtue of a treaty signed by Great Britain and the United States in 1870.

An important feature of this new inter-imperial legislation not hitherto emphasized is that it maintains and strengthens the autonomous rights of the overseas dominions. This is so because it is by virtue of this act, and not by virtue of Imperial legislation on the subject, that aliens naturalized under the new law will secure world-wide recognition as subjects of the empire. It was at first proposed that the whole matter should be dealt with by Imperial legislation, but the representatives of the overseas dominions objected and the Imperial ministers readily conceded the right of the dominions in the matter. As a result, precedent has been established which will strengthen the position of Canada in all matters in which the Dominion was delegated the right to legislation by virtue of the provisions of the British North America Act.

In view of the near approach of the date on which the new act will come into effect, and the desire of the government that its general provisions should be understood, a memorandum was issued yesterday from the department of the secretary of state setting forth in data the important features of the new act, and procedure which it will necessitate for an alien to follow who desires to become a full-fledged

citizen of the empire on which the new act will be more difficult to comply with than the present law. Under the act to go out of force, certificates of naturalization were issued by the courts. Under the new act three months' notice of the desire to be naturalized must be given by an applicant, whose application will then be passed on by a judge, who will forward the papers to the department of state. The officials of the state department will take certain steps to check up the records and evidence, submitted to the courts, and then satisfied that the applicant is entitled to a certificate of naturalization, the same will be issued by the secretary of state. The provision of the act calling for three months' notice of a desire to be naturalized will prevent the hurried naturalization of large numbers of aliens immediately prior to an election.

Another important point clearly set out is that although the present act goes out of force, people who have been naturalized under the act will not be compelled to go before the courts again in order to secure the full measure of British citizenship provided by the new measure. They will hold the certificates already issued to the secretary of state, who will issue a new certificate, but not before the applicant has been a resident of the Dominion for five years. The measure that many naturalized Canadians who received their certificates recently after residing but three years in Canada, will have to wait until five years in up before they will receive the new certificate entitling them to world-wide British nationality.

The repeal of the present act is also subject to the provision that persons residing in Canada on January 1 must apply and obtain naturalization under this act. There will, therefore, be two methods of naturalization during the following three years, the first requiring only three years of residence and the second requiring five years of residence and conferring British nationality for all intents and purposes.

The conditions and qualifications of naturalization under the new act are as follows: (1) Residence within His Majesty's dominions for a period of not less than five years, or service under the crown for the same period within the last eight years before the application. (2) Residence in Canada for not less than one year immediately preceding the application, and previous residence either in Canada or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application. (3) Good character. (4) An adequate knowledge of the English or French languages. (5) An intention, if a certificate is granted, to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the crown.

Notices of application for naturalization must be posted by the applicant in the post office nearest to his residence and in the office of the clerk of the court in which considered by the court. It is in the hands of the court to decide whether or not the applicant has an adequate knowledge of English or French. The judge also has it in his power to require evidence to prove that the applicant is of good character, and if necessary can adjourn the hearing to secure the evidence of witnesses.

The fee for naturalization will be five dollars, and for re-naturalization three dollars. There is no further fee to be paid except 50 cents for taking the oath of allegiance.

The following points will deal with applications for naturalization: (a) In Ontario, the court of general sessions of the peace of the county in which the alien resides, or the court of assize and nisi Prius sitting in its sittings in each county. (b) In British Columbia, the supreme court of British Columbia during its sittings in the electoral district in which the alien resides; the court of assize during its sittings in each electoral district, or the county court of each electoral district. (c) In Manitoba, the court of King's Bench during its sittings in the judicial district within which the alien resides, or the court of King's Bench sitting in the court of King's Bench sitting in

in court in the judicial district within which the alien resides, the county court during its sittings in the division within which the alien resides.

(b) In Saskatchewan or Alberta, the supreme court sitting in the judicial district in which the alien resides, or the district court in that district.

(c) The Yukon Territory, the territorial court, during its sittings in the circuit within which the alien resides, or the district court in that district.

(d) The Northwest Territories, to such authorities or persons as the governor-in-council may prescribe.

SUICIDE NEAR ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE

A. L. Gueuley, a homesteader in the Drovers' district, committed suicide at the home of Bert Sinclair last week. Mr. Gueuley had been at a dance the previous evening and was apparently in the best of spirits. The dance broke up about 5 a.m. and Gueuley went to bed in the upper part of the house of Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Sinclair slept downstairs. About 9 a.m. Sinclair was up fixing the fire and Gueuley called down to him if he was getting up. Sinclair replied that he was. In a few minutes Gueuley came down and went outside. Almost instantly Sinclair heard something fall, and upon going to the kitchen found Gueuley lying on the floor and noticed that he was bleeding profusely. When the doctor arrived he found that Messrs. Lee, Sinclair, and other neighbors had done what they could to stop the flow of blood, and had placed Gueuley in bed. He was still alive and conscious and the doctor believed there was a slight chance for his recovery. Gueuley tried hard to prevent them doing anything for him, protesting that he wanted to die. Upon more than one occasion he asked for the knife that he might finish the job. He claimed that his relatives no longer recognized him and that he was discouraged because he could not find employment. Accompanied by Messrs. Lee and Sinclair, he was once made to take him to the hospital at Red Deer, but he died at an early hour Thursday morning.

CHRISTMAS EVE MARKED CENTENARY OF PEACE

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—On behalf of the executive committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, Sir Edmund Walker, president, and C. F. Hamilton, secretary, have given out the following message for publication: Ottawa, Dec. 24, 1914.

"To the People of Canada: This Christmas Eve marks the completion of a full century since the signing of the treaty of Ghent, which put an end to warfare between the British Empire and the United States of America. In a few weeks, on Feb. 17, it will be one hundred years since the ratification of that treaty.

A century has now elapsed since British and American arms were matched in national strife. It is a great anniversary which we commend to the attention of the people of Canada. 'Evangelical men's evil,' to quote the motto of an order of chivalry, which is peculiarly associated with the growth and progress of the British Empire. The first century of peace has now elapsed, may many more follow it.

"We address this appeal to your memory of the history of our continent in a solemn and moving time. No such happy fortune has befallen the continent of Europe. Periodic wars have ravaged it, the weight of intolerable armaments has oppressed it, and we write in the midst of an awful struggle, terrible not merely for the enormous numbers involved and the dreadful slaughter and devastation wrought, but for the outbreak of evil passions, of hatred, of cruelties, of which it had been hoped war had been stripped by advancing civilization. Our empire is the principal object of attack in an earth-shaking war, and it behoves the subjects of King George to play the man and vindicate the title of their empire to freedom and to greatness. But while the battle rages how low, while our gaze is riveted upon scenes of death and suffering, we must not forget that North America presents a spectacle which is at once a contrast and a promise. We invite the attention of the Canadian nation for the merciful dispensation of Providence which has bestowed peace upon our own land.

"For one hundred years the sword has been sheathed upon the border between Canada and the United States. Two peoples, energetic, active, anxious to make the most of their possessions, have dwelt side by side and have avoided strife. Occasional differences have arisen, conflicts of interest have disturbed their harmony, but always the voice of calm reason has been heard and the disputes have been accommodated. Two special benefits have resulted. The material distresses of war have been avoided still more important, those international animosities which are so grievous a feature of the situation in Europe have been mitigated. Worse even than the physical devastations of the past few months have been the appalling hatreds evidenced or awakened, hatreds that are a degradation of the human spirit. Here upon this favored continent, the resolute abstention from appeals to arms has resulted in a growth of international goodwill which indeed must be grateful to Almighty God. Our people and our neighbors agree to remain separate, respect each other's rights and characteristics, and find, as one generation after another passes, its life in peaceful industry, that there grows and increases a mutual friendliness that is the surest guarantee of peace in the years that are to come.

"Firmly as we British peoples have grasped the sword, resolved as we are not to sheathe it except with honor and with a new security, we are convinced that the dealings of the great empire and the great republic afford a noble example to the rest of the world. They remain as our ideal in international relations, and coming as the centenary does at a time when the world is again to be urged, the Canadian people to celebrate it with devout thankfulness and as a pledge of happier times to come.

"On behalf of the executive committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, 'C. F. WALKER, President,' 'C. F. HAMILTON, Hon. Sec.'"

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT TO BE ASKED TO VOTE \$150,000 FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Edmonton, Dec. 24.—That the provincial government of Alberta be urged to appropriate the sum of \$150,000 for the immediate relief of the unemployed in the cities of Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Edmonton, was the decision reached at a conference yesterday in Mayor Henry's office at the city hall.

Calgary was represented by Aldermen W. G. Hunt, Alderman A. G. Ruttie, and Alex. Ross, of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, Lethbridge by Mayor Hardie and Commissioner Reid; Medicine Hat by Mayor-elect A. C. Hawthorne and Edmonton by Mayor Henry, Alderman Kinney, Commissioner Booth, Civic Relief Officer Turner, Walter League, Secretary Davidson, and A. Farmlid, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council.

The problem of unemployment is recognized as becoming more and more acute in the larger cities throughout the province, owing to the migration of the unemployed to those points, and the members of the delegation,

Your Eyes Need Attention Now

This doesn't mean next Fall, or next Month, or even next Week, but RIGHT NOW—TO-DAY.

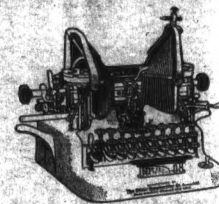
Neglect is the cause of nine-tenths of the eye trouble existing today. It's the easiest thing in the world to "put off" seeing a competent optician, and the result is serious eye afflictions.

If your watch refused to go, you would immediately take it to a first-class watchmaker, wouldn't you? If your health failed you would lose no time in consulting a doctor. Then why delay seeing a skilled eye specialist when one of your most precious faculties is leaving you?

If your eyes are getting weaker, call and let me examine them. I'll tell you what the trouble is and what it will cost to remedy it. Better call before it is too late.

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Royal Bank Building. Barnett Ave., Lacombe.



Reasons Why

The OLIVER Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

5. Stability and Compactness—Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal safeguards protect it from dust and dirt accumulations.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

JOB PRINTING

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

A resolution to this effect was passed, and arrangements were made for a conference to be held this afternoon with Premier Sifton and other members of the Alberta government.

Alderman Hunt, of Calgary, was chosen as spokesman to place the matter before the premier.

EDWIN H. JONES

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Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—B. S. Cameron, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

Col. W. A. Stewart Auctioneer

Lacombe, Alberta. Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120.

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I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Bibles and Bibles, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

We handle all the good and widely known makes.

Read these "Why's"

They are reasons why watch owners need our watches.

Because we know what is required of a watch. Know what the buyer needs.

Know there is no use in our selling a watch that won't make good.

Because even our \$2 watches are as guaranteed accurate and durable timekeepers, good for years and years.

Because every dollar above that amount that anybody pays gets extra value.

We handle all the good and widely known makes.

DENIKE & BULGER

Jewelers, Lacombe. The Store at Hand. Issuers of Marriage Licenses. J. D. BOOSE, Station St.

AN IMPERIAL MYSTERY

The Wonderful Fabric and Cohesion of the British Empire

Whether Germany and France with their highly centralized and locally wrought out governments, have contemplated the British Empire, the British Empire they have, a united empire of states.

It is not an instance of "audacious leaps" through decades and even centuries, taking things for granted, creating laws, and making expedients, and working always for the object, immediately in view, with a steady eye to the principle of outward consistency. It is supplied by the history of the making of the British Empire. This is a strange gathering together of Crown Colonies, Dominion, Protectorates, Mandates, wealth, Dependencies, and India. India is directly ruled by the Crown. Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man are governed under their own laws, but certain officials are appointed by the Crown. Canada and Australia are both self-governing, but the senators in Canada have appointed by the governor-general, while those of Australia are elected. There is a secretary of state for the Colonies and a cabinet. And all gradations of self-government may be found in the more or less united empire.

This is not a wonderful fabric, but a central body. There is no "Bismarckian" or "Imperial" fabric. No collective action is the basis of the empire. The relations to them of the Mother Country is logical, ill-defined. The British Empire is a federation of the American States or of the units of the German empire. The government, both political and legislative, is of the British Empire.

All of which is preliminary to the observation that there is not at the present moment any more effective institution in the world of political fabric than the British Empire. Whatever its machinery lacks appears to be supplied by the British Empire. The fabric of its body are made up for the unity of its soul.

The British Empire is a political fabric that does not begin to be as logical as Germany or as systematic as France in making government. It has nevertheless the knack of making a new state of affairs, and it is to do in her defense. She has the gift of keeping alive, across tumbling seas, a sense of unity and a sense of honor that unites the heart to home. She has a sense of unity and a sense of honor that unites the heart to home. She has a sense of unity and a sense of honor that unites the heart to home.

As we contemplate this wonder of an empire, they put their trust in it. An empire whose philosophy of politics is all wrong, but for which the conflict between the left and the right is a matter of life and death. The coming days make more of the spirit and less of the matter. Will they reach the end of the world? Will they reach the end of the world? Will they reach the end of the world?

The British Empire is unscientific. It is a matter of life and death. It is a matter of life and death. It is a matter of life and death. It is a matter of life and death. It is a matter of life and death.

Minard's Liment Cures Burns. The Standard has an article on the work of the Officers' Training Corps, now being organized in the instruction of officers for the new army. Which Lord Kitchener is organizing. The writer describes one of the schools at Headley, near Epsom. He writes: "A most masterly piece of the ordinary military education is made at Headley camp, and very particularly have extreme possibilities been overlooked."

Old Gentlemen (who have just finished reading an account of a shipwreck with loss of life and property on all hands)—Hail! I am sorry for the poor sailors that were drowned. Old Lady—But what has that to do with the matter? I am sorry for the sailors. The sailors are used to it.

On Arms. Would Tingle and Itch. In One Great Mass. Looked Scaly. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Rash Disappeared.

Be. Boston, Oct.—My skin trouble started about seven years ago. My arms began to itch and burn. I used many remedies, but none did me any good. I was very much distressed. I was very much distressed. I was very much distressed.

Financial Stringency Mrs. Harrow was worried that of all things, she had a fact, a practical soldier. Considering the suddenness of the change, she was called into being. We may rank the training of these young officers as a military fact.

Samplers Free by Mail A single card of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment will be sent to you on all as has failed. Look throughout the world. Samples of each mailed from within 30 days. Address: The Lacombe Guardian, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Nothing has ever

couched or compared

with the medicinal facts

in Scott's Emulsion

to reverse the decline and invigorate

the blood, strengthen the

nervous system, and the appetite

and restore the courage

of better health.

Scott's Emulsion is

a pure, healthful

and harmless

preparation.

TRY IT

1-1-1

Germany's Gospel of Culture

What was the German culture?

First was its object and its practice.

It was the object of the German

to destroy all other universities, and

to destroy the University of Leipzig.

The University of Leipzig, which has

been destroyed, was a university

of the German culture.

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The German culture was a culture

setting for the supremacy of justice

The measure of the human

stands clear before the world today—

clearer than the most gifted poets have

written, and the most famous

saints have ever known. The rising of

India to claim her honorable place

as the battle front of all the world,

the opening of her purse, the

sage service of her priest, the

surging expansion of her common

sense, the opening of her eyes, the

opening of her ears, the opening of

her mouth, the opening of her

heart, the opening of her soul, the

opening of her mind, the opening of

her spirit, the opening of her

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REPEATING SHOTGUN

THE "Good Old Standby"—the gun that

users swear by against all comers.

Pick out some friend you know who uses one.

Ask him about it. Let him show you the Solid

Shotgun. He will tell you it is the best gun

you have ever owned. It is the best gun

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The
Leading Store
A. M. Campbell
Prop.

FIRST CASH ANNIVERSARY SALE

The
Leading Store
A. M. Campbell
Prop.

After one year's business on an exclusive Cash basis, we are glad to announce to our friends and customers that we find it most satisfactory to us all.

We are able to sell closer and give the best values obtainable. Our high quality of merchandise has been maintained and our prices kept down to the minimum. No one is required under the present system to pay a high price in order to provide for bad accounts which must inevitably follow the credit system.

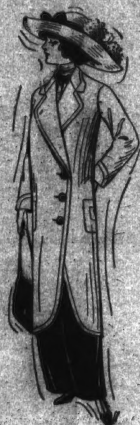
To celebrate the excellent result of the past year's business we will hold a

15 DAYS' SALE 15

Ladies' Rat Coats Half Price

In order to clear out our Rat Coats we have decided to sell them at half price. These are No. 1 rat skins and are well made with perfect lining. The prices should appeal to you.

Regular \$100.00 on sale.....	\$75.00
Regular 125.00 on sale.....	62.50
Regular 55.00 on sale.....	42.50



Ladies' Tweed Coats

Ladies' Tweed and heavy Cloth Coats in plain and mixed colors. All these Coats go on sale at half price. Do not miss seeing these Coats.

Reg \$32.50 now \$16.25	
" 25.00 " 12.50	
" 27.50 " 13.75	
" 25.00 " 12.50	
" 22.50 " 11.25	
" 20.00 " 10.00	
" 15.00 " 7.50	

Ladies' Plush Coat

One only black Plush Coat, extra good quality, on sale at half price. Regular \$35.00 on sale..... \$17.50

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Now is the time to buy your furs when you can get them at half price.

Black Fox Stole, regular \$42.50 on sale \$21.25	
Marmot Mink Stole, reg 17.50 on sale 8.75	
Marmot Mink Stole, reg 13.00 on sale 6.50	
Marmot Mink Stole, reg 15.00 on sale 7.50	
Marmot Mink Stole, reg 14.50 on sale 7.25	
Black Fox Stole, reg 25.00 on sale 12.50	
Black Fox Stole, reg 32.50 on sale 16.25	
Rat Stole, good quality, reg 25.00 on sale 12.50	
Grey Squirrel Set, reg 25.00 on sale 12.50	
White Thibet Stole, reg 8.50 on sale 4.25	
White Thibet Stole, reg 6.00 on sale 3.00	

Ladies' Fur Lined Coats Half Price

Two only Fur Lined Coats. They are lined with No. 1 rat skin. The shell is made of good heavy Beaver cloth, well made. Out they go at half price. Regular \$45.00 on sale..... \$22.50

Ladies' Fur Collar Coats

These are exceptionally warm Coats. They have high fur collars and are made of good heavy cloth well lined. Colors are black, navy, cardinal and brown.

Reg \$32.00 half price.....	\$16.00
Reg 30.00 half price.....	15.00
Reg 25.00 half price.....	12.50
Reg 20.00 half price.....	10.00
Reg 35.00 half price.....	17.50

Children's and Girls' Coats

A good assortment of Children's and Girls' Coats. These are good values. No child need go without a coat at these prices.

Reg \$4.00 on sale.....	\$2.00
Reg 5.00 on sale.....	2.50
Reg 6.50 on sale.....	3.25
Reg 7.00 on sale.....	3.50
Reg 10.00 on sale.....	5.00

Muffs! Muffs! Muffs! Half Price

These Muffs are new and up to date, extra good quality fur, and will bear your inspection. Out they go at half price.

Black Fox Muff, reg \$45. now \$22.50	
Black Fox Muff, reg 22.50 now 11.25	
One only Mink Muff, 45. now 22.50	
One only Sable Muff, 35. now 17.50	
One only Sable Muff, 28.50 now 14.25	
Marmot Mink Muff, 12. now 6.00	
Marmot Mink Muff, 15. now 7.50	
Marmot Mink Muff, 18.50 now 9.25	
Marmot Mink Muff, 17.50 now 8.75	

Men's Sweaters

Great clearing sale on balance of Men's Sweaters.

Regular \$5.00 on sale.....	\$4.00
Regular 4.50 on sale.....	3.35
Regular 3.50 on sale.....	2.60
Regular 2.75 on sale.....	2.10
Regular 1.75 on sale.....	1.35

Men's Gloves & Mitts

Good assortment of Men's Lined Mitts, Gloves and Pullovers on sale at 20 per cent off regular prices.

Mackinaws

Men's Corduroy Mackinaw and all wool cloth Coats and Overcoats 25 per cent off all regular prices.

Men's Shirts

Black Fleece Shirt, reg \$2.00 for \$1.65	
Flannel Shirts, reg \$1.75 for 1.40	
Flannel Shirts, reg 1.50 for 1.20	
Flannel Shirts, reg 1.25 for 1.00	

Boys' Suits

In two and three piece, any Suit in the store at half price.

Enamelware Bargains

A great assortment of Enamelware which will be sold two articles for 30c. See our Bargain Counter.

Children's Underwear

Fleece lined Underwear, extra good quality, all sizes, regular up to 60c on sale..... 35c

Sheeting

Extra heavy quality Sheeting, plain or twill, regular 45c on sale..... 38c
regular 40c on sale..... 32c

Raw Silk

100 yards of Raw Silk, 27 in. wide, special value regular 85c on sale..... 25c

Men's Suits

This is not a clean up sale of odds and ends, but any suit in the store at a discount of 25 per cent off regular prices.

Regular \$22.50 on sale \$16.90	
20.00 on sale 15.00	
18.00 on sale 13.50	
15.00 on sale 11.25	
12.00 on sale 9.00	
10.00 on sale 7.75	



Men's Fur Coats

on sale at a discount of 33 1/3 per cent off.

\$100.00 Coon Coat for.....	\$66.65
150.00 Coon Coat for.....	100.00
27.50 Alaska Beaver Coat.....	19.20
20.00 Black Dog Coat.....	15.00

Sheep Lined Coats at Special Prices

Regular \$12.00 on sale.....	\$8.00
Regular 10.00 on sale.....	7.50

Men's Wool Caps

Men's heavy all wool winter Caps, extra good values, on sale 33 1/3 off regular prices.

Ladies' Shoes

Is tan only, extra good quality lace or button, regular \$4.50 on sale..... \$2.95

Felt Shoes

Clearing sale of our Felt Shoes, regular \$2.75 and \$2.50 on sale..... 1.95
Children's Felt Shoes, in black and tan, regular \$2.00 and \$2.25 for..... \$1.65

Children's Cashmere Hose

Tan or black, regular 90c and 85c on sale..... 25c

Grocery Department

98 lbs Ogilvie's Continental Flour, reg \$3.50 on sale.....	\$2.85
One 30 lb sack B. C. Sugar.....	1.50
Aylmer Tomatoes, 2 tins.....	25c
Aylmer Corn, per tin.....	10c
Aylmer Peas, per tin.....	10c
Aylmer Beans, per tin.....	10c
VanCamp's Catsup in bottle, reg 35c.....	25c
Quaker Oats, reg 10c.....	25c
1 gal tin Peaschut on sale.....	60c
4 lb tin K. C. Java, reg 65c per tin, on sale.....	50c

Hardware Department

STOVES

Belle Oak Heaters No 14, reg \$18. now.....	\$16.00
Belle Oak Heaters No 16, reg 22. now.....	20.00
Very Hot Blast Heaters No. 40, reg \$17. now.....	15.00
Very Hot Blast Heaters No. 60, reg 20. now.....	18.00
Very Hot Blast Heaters No. 80, reg 23. now.....	21.00
Sunbeam Oak Heaters No. 13, reg 9. now.....	7.50
Sunbeam Oak Heaters No. 15, reg 11. now.....	9.50
Sunbeam Oak Heaters No. 17, reg 13. now.....	11.50
15 per cent discount on all Stoves except Automobile brands	

HORSE BLANKETS

10 only Horse Blankets, reg \$1.65 now.....	\$1.35
12 only Horse Blankets, reg 2.15 now.....	1.75
15 only Horse Blankets, reg 2.50 now.....	2.15
6 only Horse Blankets, reg 3.00 now.....	2.60
7 only Horse Blankets, reg 3.50 now.....	3.00

WHIPS

10 only Team Whips, reg \$1.95 now.....	\$1.10
4 only Team Whips, reg 1.25 now.....	1.00
11 only Team Whips, reg 1.15 now.....	.90
17 only Team Whips, reg .75 now.....	.60

HAMS! HAMS!
Very Special
from 8 to 10 lbs
16c per lb.

A. M. Campbell
Lacombe

OUTING FLANNEL
Special
7 yards for \$1.00